

The Ypsilantian

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1888.

NINTH YEAR.

NUMBER 460.

DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Baptist.

Washenaw Association.

Church on Washington street, corner of Cross-Rev. J. L. Chapman, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon; prayer meeting at 6:30, p. m.

Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Congregational.

Jackson Association.

Church on Adams corner of Emmet — Rev. W. T. Beale, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon; prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal.

Detroit District—Detroit Conference.

Church on Washington street, corner of Elmwood—Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at noon and 6:30; Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Presbyterian.

Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.

Church on Congress street, corner of Elmwood—Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Episcopal.

Diocese of Michigan.

St. Luke's, Huron street, Rev. M. S. Woodruff, pastor. Service at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon; Sunday school at 3 p. m. Daily morning service at 4:30 every Friday evening.

Roman Catholic.

Diocese of Detroit.

St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Hamlin and Elmwood—Rev. W. M. Debever, pastor. First mass at 8 o'clock Sunday morning; second mass at 10:30; vespers at 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8.

Evangelical Lutheran (German).

Church on Congress street, corner of Grove-Rev. M. Klemm, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon.

African Methodist Episcopal.

First District—Michigan Conference.

Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams-Rev. J. H. Miller, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at 3 p. m. Daily morning service at 4:30.

Colored Baptist.

Rev. W. H. Johnson, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening, in McAndrew Hall.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting Association.

Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist church in January, Presbyterian in February, at the Masonic Hall, and Congregational in April, and so repeating. W. J. Wilcox, president; Wm. Lister, secretary.

Young Women's Christian Association.

Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. B. L. D'Ooge, president; Miss Little Dennis, secretary.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening on or before the full moon of each month. C. C. Vroman, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.—Meet last Thursday in each month, in Masonic Block. A. McNicol, W. M.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Sec.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first Friday in each month, in Masonic Hall. A. S. Turnbull, H. P. P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Union Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.—Meet third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Howard Stephenson, T. I.; W. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.

Wyanotte Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at Odd Fellows Hall, Union Block, every Monday evening. F. L. Thompson, N. G.; L. Z. Poerster, Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Carpeners' Lodge, No. 182, in A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Fridays of each month. Col. O. E. Pratt, Com.; E. Holbrook, A. J. H.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Ypsilanti Council, No. 47—Meet first and third Mondays in each month. Good Templar Hall. Mrs. C. F. Comstock, Sec.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 282—Meet every Tuesday evening, in Good Templar Hall. H. Neiman C. T.; Miss Little Wilkinson, Sec.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Ypsilanti Division, No. 106—Meet every Wednesday evening, in the home of Mrs. Lottie Mitchell, Patriarch; Hattie Rutherford, Secretary.

PATRONS OF HUMANITY.

Ypsilanti Grange, No. 56—Meet in Grange Hall, Union Block, every Wednesday evening. Mortimer Crane, M.; Mrs. N. C. Carpenter, Sec.

UNION WORKMEN.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 10, at A. O. U. W. Hall, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. J. H. Whitney, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Rec.; Mrs. Stein, J. H.

Wyanotte Lodge, No. 27—Meet first and third Friday of each month in Masonic Block. A. J. Swaine, M. W.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Rec.; A. J. Bedell, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Eegis Council, No. 117—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. H. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. E. Dwyer, Rec.

KNIGHTS OF CYCLES.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. H. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. E. Dwyer, Rec.

YPSILANTI DIVISION.

Wolverine Tent, No. 70—Meet in Masonic Block, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. E. Thompson, S. K. C.; E. Holmes, R. K.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

St. John's Church, No. 39—Meet every Tuesday evening, in St. John's School Hall. Jas. McCann, Pres.; Mrs. Forbes, Sec.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. H. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. E. Dwyer, Rec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).

Meet every Wednesday evening at hall on Clinton Avenue, Chas. Anderson, President; Elijah Aris, Sec.

EGIS COUNCIL.

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YPSILANTI, MICH.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

CHEVRAULT, the French chemist, was 102 years old Friday.

The public debt was reduced about \$8,000,000 during August.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER will be banqueted by the Chicago bar association Sept. 24.

In Santiago, Chili, over one thousand and children have died from measles within two months.

THE autopsy on the late Mr. Crowley, the New York chimpanzee, showed that he died of consumption.

One hundred thousand people attended the grangers' picnic at Williams Grove, Pennsylvania, last week.

PARNELLITES have repudiated the Cork branch of the Irish National League because it is controlled by Fenians.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the celebration of the centennial of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg September 24.

It is said that "Pittsburg Phil," the plunger, who won nearly \$1,000,000 on the race-tracks last year, has lost it all and is broken down mentally.

THE Manhattan Athletic club of New York will erect a club-house to cost \$400,000 at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue.

THE remains of Bishop Harris of the Episcopal church, who died while visiting in England, have been brought back to Detroit for final interment.

Two sisters who lost their reason by excessive reading of anarchist literature have just been confined in the insane asylum at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

MRS. BROMLEY of Middletown, New York, lived in her own house in good health for twelve years without going out or seeing anybody but her husband.

REPORTS from Khartoum state that the mahdi had sent three expeditions against the white men in the Bahr-el-Gazel province, and all have been repulsed.

F. E. HUDDLE, of Bloomington, secretary of the Illinois grand lodge of Odd-Fellows, has been suspended from the order because he deserted his wife and children.

LAWSUITS growing out of the sale of five calves worth \$45 ten years ago are still before the courts at Waterloo, Iowa, and the litigants have been bankrupted by costs.

ELIAS KOUN, a retired cigar manufacturer of New York, aged 62 years, cut his wife's throat and disembowled himself. They had quarreled about one of their children.

MAJOR RENO, who earned an unpleasant reputation in connection with the Custer massacre, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on complaint of his wife, for non-maintenance.

PROFESSOR G. G. POND, recently instructor in chemistry at Amherst college who recently married, has been sued by Miss Whiting of Holliston, Massachusetts, for \$10,000 for breach of promise.

WHILE a wedding party was waiting for a squire to perform the ceremony at Alpharetta, Georgia, the groom excused himself and fled. The bride proposed to the groomsman on the spot and they were married within an hour.

MEMBERS of the Canadian ministry made speeches at Aylmer, Quebec, relative to the proposed retaliation measure, expressing the belief that the United States would never enforce it, and if it was enforced that Canada could stand such action better than this country.

THE house passed the bill prohibiting Chinese immigration without objection or division. The bill went immediately to the senate and was discussed but not voted upon. The state department is still officially ignorant of the refusal of the Chinese government to sign the treaty.

THE king of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing but does not swim. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with gray.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE's justification, which he is preparing, will probably not be issued to the public before October, or perhaps November. The book will be illustrated by various drawings, and one of the most notable things which will be given is a message written by Emperor Frederick upon a slip of paper which he handed to the English physician. A fac-simile of this message will appear in the book, as well as on the cover.

SAYS a Saratoga correspondent: "Again this season Richard Warrick, the hatrack man of the Grand Union, is attracting great attention by reason of his marvelous memory. There are about 1,200 guests in the house, of whom 500 are men. When the races are over Warrick receives the hats and canes from most of these men, with great rapidity placing them on the racks as their owners go into dinner. Of course they do not come out in the surging, rushing manner they go in, but as they do come out each man is given his hat—correct every time. If he had a cane or a parasol he gets that, too, without a mistake. Many attempts have been made to puzzle Warrick, but in vain."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

EAST.

Maggie Loyd and Maggie Galvin, domestics at Greensburg, Pa., agreed Sunday night to commit suicide the following night because neither of them could procure fashionable clothes. They secured 45 cents worth of laudanum and separated. Miss Loyd was found dead in bed Monday morning, having anticipated the compact by twenty-four hours; and now Miss Galvin is sorry, and has decided not to follow the example of her companion.

The sixth ball game of the series for the world's champion ship was played Monday, at Philadelphia, and resulted: New York, 12; St. Louis, 5.

John Gilmer Speed, formerly managing editor for the New World, has become editor of the American Magazine.

PARNELLITES have repudiated the Cork branch of the Irish National League because it is controlled by Fenians.

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It is said that "Pittsburg Phil," the plunger, who won nearly \$1,000,000 on the race-tracks last year, has lost it all and is broken down mentally.

Judge Brown of the Supreme court of Baltimore has retired from the bench after a long and remarkable career.

Christ Meyer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who had been separated from his wife for several months, and had been drinking heavily since, committed suicide Monday.

Miss Elvilde De Plae, a 14-year-old St. Paul girl, has announced her intention of marrying John Stuett, a burly negro.

The fourth ball game of the series for the World's championship, played at Brooklyn Friday, resulted: New York, 6; St. Louis, 3.

The Schutzen Platz at Fairmount, near Cincinnati, which began its career forty years ago as a Baptist Theological Seminary, was used during the war by the government, and since by a company of sharpshooters, was burned Friday at a loss of \$20,000, fully insured.

Friday morning Alexander McClure, paymaster of James McFadden, who with a force of 400 men, is building a branch of the Lehigh Valley Road, left Pittston, Pa., with \$30,000 to pay the hands. He was accompanied by a young Irishman. While going through a lonely strip of wood they were shot from ambush and killed, and the money stolen. Three Hungarians are suspected.

Sir John Macdonald said at a banquet in Ottawa, Thursday night, that there was no danger of war between Canada and the United States.

William Connell, a Scranton, Pa., business man, has been appointed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to make all arrangements toward an amicable settlement with relatives or representatives of those killed or injured in the Min Run disaster.

A mob of 500 men went to the jail at Fargo, D. T., at midnight Thursday, prepared to batter down the walls, if necessary, to get Brown, the slayer of Policeman Poull, and Lynch him, but he had been removed to another place by the Sheriff, and the mob, after a committee had searched the jail, dispersed.

The third annual convention of the Brothers of St. Andrew opened at New York Thursday with 200 delegates present, and elected Edmund Billings, of Boston, President. W. N. Sturges, of Chicago, was chosen Assistant Secretary.

Canadian politicians are discussing an article advocating the granting to American fishermen of the shipping in bond privilege, which appeared Wednesday in a government organ, the Free Press, of London, Ontario. It is alleged that the writer merely expressed his individual views, and in my way indicated the policy of the Ministry.

Through some mistake in giving orders or mistakes in interpreting them passenger train 14 and 9 on the Cumberländ Valley Railroad collided on a sharp curve near Shippensburg, Pa., Thursday morning. The express cars telescoped the baggage cars, and Baggage Master Charles Bittner, of Harrisburg, was fatally crushed, dying soon after he was cut out of the wreck. Conductors Lima and Bowmen were seriously injured and many of the passengers were hurt.

The Rev. James S. Greene, pleaded guilty to bigamy before Judge Jamieson at Chicago, Thursday, and was remanded for sentence. The prisoner seems to be weak minded.

A part of the West Point tunnel fell in Tuesday night as a West Shore train was passing underneath, smashing the baggage and express cars to splinters. No person was hurt. The passengers groped their way out of the tunnel and were carried by boat to Cornwall. It will take a week to repair the damage.

It is stated that a New England genius has discovered a cheap method of dissolving zinc and producing a solution which, if applied to certain woods, makes them absolutely fire-proof. It is claimed that the invention will revolutionize fire insurance.

Juli Holly, a Sister of Mercy in St. Catherine's Hospital at Williamsburg, N. Y., is reported to have quitted that institution with the determination of marrying Antoine Bete, a young German, who formerly drove one of the ambulances of the hospital.

The Commandant-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at his fourth annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday elected General Rutherford B. Hayes Commandant-in-Chief; Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Senior Vice Commandant-in-Chief, and Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Junior Vice Commandant-in-Chief.

The Philadelphia Club is said to have purchased Thompson, of the Detroit, for \$5,000; and Boston has secured Brougham and Richardson for \$20,000.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, the General Executive Board of Knights of Labor accepted Thomas B. Barry's resignation by rejecting it, and expelling him.

Johnny Gutlein, aged 16, of Mifflinburg, Pa., whipped and sent to bed by his mother, bade her good-by and told her she would not whip him any more. A moment later he shot himself in his room, but alighted too high for wound to be fatal, the ball just grazing the floor.

Alfred H. Gillam, the artist, who cut his throat at Brooklyn Tuesday night, died next morning.

It is stated that Mr. Barry, late lecturer of the Knights of Labor, has sent a circular to Knights at Toronto, Ont., to the effect that he and others are about to start a new labor society.

Alfred Gillam, brother of the well-known artist, Bernard Gillam, of Judge, cut his throat at Brooklyn Tuesday night. There are about 1,200 guests in the house, of whom 500 are men. When the races are over Warrick receives the hats and canes from most of these men, with great rapidity placing them on the racks as their owners go into dinner.

Of course they do not come out in the surging, rushing manner they go in, but as they do come out each man is given his hat—correct every time. If he had a cane or a parasol he gets that, too, without a mistake. Many attempts have been made to puzzle Warrick, but in vain.

A decision was rendered at Pittsburg, Pa., Tuesday by Judge White, restraining natural gas companies from increasing rates, or shutting off the supply, pending a decision

by the State Supreme Court. On the ground of increased cost of production, the companies had advanced their charges.

The first game of the present series for the world's base ball championship was played at New York, Tuesday, resulting: New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Keefe and King were the pitchers.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Of a wagon load of seven people, who were struck by a locomotive at a crossing near Hooper, Neb., Sunday night, Henry Shaffer, David Minnik, and Percival Shaffer were instantly killed, and Thomas Roe and Mr. Lenig were fatally hurt.

In a four-inning ball game at Minneapolis Monday, the All-Americans defeated the Chicago, 6 to 3. The Chicago and St. Paul teams played a six-inning game at the latter city, Chicago winning, 1 to 0.

Near Axel, Neb., at midnight Sunday, the second section of a Burlington and Missouri freight train ran into the first, which had stopped for water, killing two stockmen who were in the way-car. The fireman of the second engine was badly hurt.

The United States Supreme Court, which ended Saturday, affirmed the constitutionality of the Iowa prohibition law, declaring that the interdiction against the manufacture of intoxicants for export is valid. The court also affirms the right of a State to prescribe tests for color-blindness among employees of railroads.

John O'Brien, a tramp, who had just been received at the Wisconsin Insane Hospital, attacked the head attendant, John Castle, Saturday, but was secured by other attendants before doing any injury. He died shortly after, when it was discovered that during the struggle, in which he had been thrown against an iron seat, several ribs had been broken and driven into a lung.

Christ Meyer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who had been separated from his wife for several months, and had been drinking heavily since, committed suicide Monday.

Miss Hallowell, a wealthy Quaker farmer living near Marion, Ind., committed suicide recently while insane.

George Miller, a prominent farmer near Columbus, Ind., died recently from injuries received by falling down-stairs.

A rich vein of zinc ore has been found at Gelen, Ill.

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While en route home from Chicago, he was so confident that the end was approaching that he had the conductor forward telegram to relatives informing them of the sad event.

John Scott, a well-known dentist of Pittsburgh, died on a train Friday morning, while en route home from Chicago. He was so confident that the end was approaching that he had the conductor forward telegram to relatives informing them of the sad event.

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The Philadelphia Club is said to have purchased Thompson, of the Detroit, for \$5,000; and Boston has secured Brougham and Richardson for \$20,000.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, the General Executive Board of Knights of Labor accepted Thomas B. Barry's resignation by rejecting it, and expelling him.

Johnny Gutlein, aged 16, of Mifflinburg, Pa., whipped and sent to bed by his mother, bade her good-by and told her she would not whip him any more. A moment later he shot himself in his room, but alighted too high for wound to be fatal, the ball just grazing the floor.

Garrison, a lecturer, who cut his throat at Brooklyn Tuesday night, died next morning.

It is stated that Mr. Barry, late lecturer of the Knights of Labor, has sent a circular to Knights at Toronto, Ont., to the effect that he and others are about to start a new labor society.

Alfred Gillam, brother of the well-known artist, Bernard Gillam, of Judge, cut his throat at Brooklyn Tuesday night. There are about 1,200 guests in the house, of whom 500 are men. When the races are over Warrick receives the hats and canes from most of these men, with great rapidity placing them on the racks as their owners go into dinner.

Of course they do not come out in the surging, rushing manner they go in, but as they do come out each man is given his hat—correct every time. If he had a cane or a parasol he gets that, too, without a mistake. Many attempts have been made to puzzle Warrick, but in vain.

A decision was rendered at Pittsburg, Pa., Tuesday by Judge White, restraining natural gas companies from increasing rates, or shutting off the supply, pending a decision

of the State Supreme Court. On the ground of increased cost of production, the companies had advanced their charges.

The third game of base ball for the world's championship resulted: New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, in session at Galesburg, elected John W. Patterson, of Springfield, Grand Chancellor.

John H. Caldwell, of Chicago, was chosen Grand Keeper of the Records and Seal; John Gabriel, of Chicago, Grand Master of the Exchequer, and Charles Burgoyne, of Chicago, Grand Outer Guard.

The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on sixty-six knights, and charters were issued to fourteen new lodges. The Grand Lodge will meet in Chicago next year.

THE STORY OF GRUMBLE TONE.

There was a boy named Grumble Tone, who ran away to sea. "I'm sick of things on land," he said, "as I can't find a place to be." A life upon the bounding wave will suit a lad like me!"

The seething ocean billows failed to stimulate his mirth, For he did not like the vessel, or the dizzy, rolling berth,

And he thought the sea was almost as unpleasant as the earth.

He wandered into foreign lands, he saw each wondrous sight, But nothing that he heard or saw seemed just exactly right, And so he journeyed on and on, still seeking for delight.

He talked with kings and ladies fair, he dined in courts, they say.

But always found the people dull, and longed to get away,

To search for that mysterious land where he should like to stay.

He wandered over all the world, his hair grew white as snow.

He reached that final bourne he sought. The reason would you know?

The reason was that, north or south, where'er we were bent, On land or sea, in court or hall, he found but For he took his disposition with him every where he went.

—*Ela Wheeler Wilcox.*

Selfish John Clark.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of the intense heat, and there was more singing done by the mosquitoes than the human species.

John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable; and then he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties, and its freshness was an additional comfort.

His first crop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barns without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, prosperous, and therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the new horse took them through Cairnley Woods with sure, fleet feet he felt that life was bright, and as he thought of Brother White's remarks about weary burdens and feet tired with the march of life, he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in the carriage resting her tired body and turning over in her mind the remarks her John had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one with another's burdens," had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's speech had been listened to with evident relish.

"Your husband has the root of the matter in him," said the pastor, as she passed out. "I hope we shall all take heed to his well-meant words."

"I think of hiring Tom Birch as a sort of spare hand or call-boy generally. I find this hot weather takes the strength out of me," John said, as the horse trotted through the cool pine grove, amid flickers of moonlight.

"Will you board him?" asked Mary Clark, in a constrained voice; with the memory of her husband's exhortation still in her mind.

"Of course. I want him evenings to take the horse when we come home from meetings, or if I have a friend over. It is rather hard to have to go right to work directly one gets home."

"You are going to hire him to help bear some of your burdens," said Mary, in the same hard voice.

"Just so, if I stand me in hand to practice, if I preach; don't you say so?"

"I do; I am glad you are going to have help; as you say, it is hard to go work the minute you get home. I have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two baskets of clothes to fold before I sleep for the ironing to-morrow, and dinner for four hungry men, and baby to care for."

"Don't crowd to-morrow's burdens into this present ride. And it seems to me that it would be better to get all the housework done before meeting time."

"If I could; but that is impossible; milk to strain, dishes to wash, Benny and baby to put to bed—all these duties come together; and then I am tired enough to go to bed myself."

"Take it easy, Mary; keep cool; avoid all the hot work you can."

"I wish I could have a girl, John."

"Another used to say girls were more hindrance than help. I guess you would find them so; and then they wast and break more than their wages. I don't see how I can afford a girl. Do what you can and leave some things undone; that's the way to work it."

John and Mary thought of her husband's glowing words in the prayer meeting.

"I will do what I can," said Mary in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is much beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and ironing must be done, baby must not be neglected, and of course I must keep the clothes well mended."

"One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties." Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. I have made up my mind to do so in the future."

"So I see, you are thinking of having an extra hand?"

"Yes, I feel I must take care of my health for your sake and the children."

"Certainly!" Mary answered in a sarcastic tone; "how thoughtful you are for us."

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer meetings did Mary the good they had once done, and wondered why his wife had so changed.

"I am going with Squire Town to see a new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy without my opinion."

This was the next day.

John left his wife ironing, with the half sick baby sitting at the table, in the company of an army of flies, and, in spite of the home-scene, enjoyed his ride along the pleasant, shaded road, well-pleased to be seen in company with such a big man of the town. At supper time, he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two, we made a handsome saving, and as I intended to buy one, I thought I might as well take it now," he remarked by the way of explanation. "It will save time and strength, and pay for itself in a year."

Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered that she had asked in vain

for something to make her work easier. A sewing-machine had been pronounced "hurtful; better have fewer changes of clothing than run a machine." John had decided when the subject was discussed; "a clothes-wringer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Mother would never have a pump in her day."

"My mother used to say all men are selfish; and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered, as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was so fond of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good; but from fatigue and overheating herself Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic; but there is no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.

"A commonplace life," she said; and she sighed, as she cleared away the tea-dishes, while John tilted back in his arm-chair on the cool, drafty porch and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you buy Widdersh Patch's cranberry meddler?" asked Mr. Jones: "it is going dirt cheap, and you can afford it." The sum was named, figures that astonished Mary, and she was more surprised when she heard her husband say:

"I have half a mind to buy it. I've had an old bill paid in, and to tell the truth, affairs in the money market are so square I don't know just where to salt it down."

No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she stood, dishpan in hand, before the disordered table, and thought how cheaply she had sold herself, really for her board and two dollars a week, to a man who had promised to love and cherish her until death. The beautiful piano she had brought to the farm was never opened, but looked like a gloomy casket where it was buried all the poetry of her life. The "closed parlor" had long since assumed the grimness and mustiness of country best parlors, of which in her girlhood days she had made such fun. John was a rich man; and in spite of his marriage vows and his glowing prayer-meeting talk, was allowing burdens grievous to be borne, to press on her shoulders in order to "salt down" his dollars.

Had she not a duty to perform? Ought she to allow him to preach and never to practice? Had she not rights to be respected which were not by her husband? for, she reasoned, if he allowed her to do what could be done by a hired woman at two dollars a week, then he rated her at that price.

"Widdersh Patch has had a tough time on it," said neighbor Jones, "and she's going out west to Tom, if she can sell the medder, and Jane is going to work; she tried sewing but it didn't agree with her. Dr. Stone recommends housework as the healthiest business."

"It's healthy business," chimed in John, "now my wife's a hundred times better than when I married her. Why, she never did a washing in her life until she came to the farm. The day for the wedding drew near. The 'popular and enterprising tailor' had made Howell's wedding suit."

One day another tramp entered the office. Howell dropped his "make-up rule" and sprang forward to meet him.

"Why, Shorty, how are you?"

"Sorter slow," the tramp replied as he placed his elbows on the imposing stone. "How is it with you?"

"Oh, I am flying. Going to get married to-morrow night."

"Glad to hear it. When we separated that day with a carefully divided quart, I didn't think your lines would so soon fall in such appreciative planks."

"Neither did I. It is all due, though, Shorty to my sobriety. I tell you there's no hope for the drunkard. I'll never drink any more."

"Glad. Expect to quit pretty soon myself. What sort of wedding togo have you got?"

"Finest you ever saw."

"Would like to see 'em. Where's your room?"

"Just across the street."

"Suppose we go over."

"All right. You ought to see my girl."

They went to Howell's room.

"By George!" exclaimed Shorty. "You will be fixed up in style, won't you?"

"I should say so. Well, it's time, for I have been a fool long enough."

"Say, put 'em on. I want to see how you will look as a bridegroom."

"I don't want to rumple 'em."

"Go ahead and put 'em on. You know that in my present plight I can't go to see you step off."

"To please you, Shorty, I'll put 'em on, but you are the only person that could cause me to yield in this matter."

He put on the clothes.

"By George, Oscar, you look like a French dancing master. Well, I'm going to take a little nip."

He took a bottle out of his pocket and shook it. "Here's some old stuff I gave me at Hopkinsville. Fifteen years old. Remember the time we struck that old negro for a pint of peach brandy? Well, here's to you. Ah, ha, ha, ha. Would you try a little?"

"No."

"Won't hurt you. Wouldn't hurt a flea. I tell you that when a fellow feels bilious a little licker is a mighty good thing for him. Ever get bilious?"

"Yes, bilious now. Haven't had any appetite for a week."

"I was way off the other day, but this stuff (again shaking the bottle), has set me all right."

"You don't mean to say that you have had that fleker for several days?"

"Yes. Tell you what's a fact, a man doesn't want but little of this stuff, and the beauty of it is, it keeps him from drinking bad licker."

"Let me smell it."

Howell held the bottle to his nose. Then, with a sudden impulse, his lips closed over the neck. "Ah, that is good. What sort of a time have you had since I saw you last?"

Jane Patch came that evening, and at once took upon herself many of Mrs. Clark's cares, and no one greeted her more cordially than did the master of the house. Nothing was ever said about her coming, and Tom Birch did not go away; so Mary knew her husband could well afford the expense.

Sir told me how she helped to make one man thoughtful and unselfish, as we sat on her cool piazza one hot August night; and I was glad that one woman had grit enough to demand her rights. If John Clark had been poor, his wife would have borne her burden in patience; but she had no right to help make him selfish and indifferent as to her health and comfort.

Behind the Scenes.

First reporter—Anything new?

Second reporter—Big sensation on the highroad of the gum chewing habit among young ladies.

First reporter—Horrible habit. Go any chewing tobacco?

Second reporter—Not a bit; was just going to ask you for some. —Cartoon.

An Exciting Time.

Stranger (in the Catskills)—What are all the people rushing about so for, bears or earthquakes, or what?

Summer Tourist (out of breath)—No, no, the mail's just come in—Epoch.

First reporter—Anything new?

Second reporter—Big sensation on the highroad of the gum chewing habit among young ladies.

First reporter—Horrible habit. Go any chewing tobacco?

Second reporter—Not a bit; was just going to ask you for some. —Cartoon.

Beware of the Baby.

Young men who frequent bathing resorts cannot be too careful how they handle, or even caress babies belong-

A Bridegroom.

One hot afternoon a tramp printer entered the office of the Franklin (Ky.) *Patriot*. The regular corps of composers were sufficient to do all the necessary work, but the boys were lazy and wanted to go fishing, so the tramp was given temporary employment. When the boys returned next day they were surprised, and not a little ashamed, to see that the tramp had "set up" the entire paper—work which would have taken the entire force several days to perform. When the proof sheets were brought in they were found to be so clean that the editor of the *Patriot* sent for the tramp.

"What is your name?" the editor asked.

"Oscar Howell."

"Where are you from?"

Mr. Howell waved his hand around in a complete circle.

"What does that mean?"

"Means that I am from every-where."

"Do you want work?"

"That's the reason I came here."

"I mean regular work."

"Yes, but I don't want to throw anybody out of a job."

"Glad you are so honorable, but those boys out there are my sons and I am thinking of sending them to school."

"All right, then I will take their place."

"Do you drink?"

"I would up the ball of an extended sprout the other day, but I am not going to drink any more."

"I hope your resolution may hold out."

"I will give it many a half-soling."

"Well, you may begin regular work to-morrow morning."

"All right, sir."

Within two months from that time Mr. Howell was one of the best dressed men in the town. People who had commented on his shabby appearance now called him handsome. He joined the Good Templars' lodge and mingled in the society of the tittering maidens of the village. Doctors and lawyers sought his company. He had brought a literary freshness to the town. His jokes were new; his courtesy marked. One year passed away. Mr. Howell was engaged to marry the handsomest young man in the railway station and say to him: "O Sir would you kindly hold my baby while I go and look for his father and little Johnny?" The average good-looking young man will accept such a charge. Moreover, it makes him look interesting in the eyes of the girls. Is there a prettier picture than a hand-some young unmarried man holding a baby? He may hold it in direct opposition to natures laws. He may even dandle it cross-ways, or upside down, but young ladies are certain to smile and remark, "How sweet!" It is worth \$20 a week and board to a young man to have attention directed to him in this manner. But when the young man hears the conductor of his train call out "All aboard" and there is no mother near to "take baby," what can he feel but a tendency to commit har-

kin?

Young men cannot be too careful how they handle babies, even babies belonging to near and dear relatives.

It is a terrible thought for a young man to carry a baby of a personal friend fail. Should that child die at a future time? or mumps, or whooping-cough, or any other infantile disease, the mother is almost certain to attribute it to the young man.

Then should the infant swallow the young man's watch-key or the head of his cane, or his collar-button, or anything of that kind, can he ever give himself? Babies have lived with watch-keys and cane-heads and collar-buttons in their little insides—but not many. That story about a baby who rattled every time he moved because he had swallowed a set

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

State.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Wayne;
ISAAC CAPPON, of Kent.

District—I—EDWARD BURK, of Wayne.

II—JUNIUS E. BEAL, of Washtenaw.

III—RICHMOND KINGMAN, of Kalamazoo.

IV—JOSEPH W. FRENCH, of St. Joseph.

V—DON J. LEATHERS, of Kent.

VI—JAMES M. TURNER, of Ingham.

VII—JOHN S. THOMSON, of Sanilac.

VIII—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, of Montcalm.

IX—WELLINGTON W. SUMNER, of Wexford.

X—HARRY P. MERRILL, of Bay.

XI—PERRY HANNAH, of Grand Traverse.

For Governor,
CYRUS G. LUCE, of Branch.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES H. MACDONALD, of Delta.

For Secretary of State,
GILBERT R. OSMUN, of Wayne.

For State Treasurer,
GEORGE L. MALTZ, of Alpena.

For Auditor General,
HENRY H. APLIN, of Bay.

For Commissioner of the Land Office,
ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

For Attorney General,
STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOSEPH ESTABROOK, of Eaton.

For Member of the State Board of Education,
PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

District.

For Representative in Congress, 2d District,
EDWARD P. ALLEN, of Washtenaw.

For State Senator 4th District,
CLARK CORNWELL, of Washtenaw.

For Representative, 1st Washtenaw District,
ANDREW J. SAWYER, of Ann Arbor.

For Representative, 2d Washtenaw District,
JABEZ B. WORTLEY, of Ypsilanti.

County.

For Probate Judge,
GEORGE S. WHEELER, of Salem.

For County Clerk,
MORTON F. CASE, of Pittsfield.

For County Treasurer,
WILLIAM R. TUOMEY, of Scio.

For Register of Deeds,
ALBERT GARDNER, of Ann Arbor.

For Sheriff,
JACOB H. MARTIN, of Ypsilanti.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN F. LAWRENCE, of Ann Arbor.

For Circuit Court Commissioners,
FLORENCE C. MORIARTY, of Ypsilanti;

CHARLES H. KLINE, of Ann Arbor.

For Coroners,

DR. WILLIAM F. BREAKLEY, of Ann Arbor;

DR. FRANK K. OWEN, of Ypsilanti.

For Surveyor,
JOHN K. YOCUM, of Sylvan.

LOOK ON

This Picture, and On This.

Republican Platform, '88. Democratic Platform, '88.

We are unconditional supporters of the United States in the cause of protection, and in the cause of the people, we protest against its dependence upon the pledge of fidelity to the democratic party.

The people of this party, in their efforts to maintain the integrity of the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1860, we will support the interests of the people of this country.

We believe the interests of the people of Europe; we will support the interests of the people of America. We do not believe in the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment.

The last earnest message to the people of the country, of that platform upon which the party has been maintained. It is an amendment to the platform upon the question of tariff reduction; it is an amendment to the platform upon the question of protection; it is an amendment to the platform upon the question of taxation; it is an amendment to the platform upon the question of the tariff.

The republican party, we controlling the Senate, will restore the tariff, and the consistent and patriotic action of the republican party.

Representatives in Congress, in their interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; they have done their duty, and the people of the country have done their duty.

The democratic party has done its duty, and the people of the country have done their duty.

The republican party will continue to do its duty, and the people of the country will continue to do their duty.

The republican party will effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by the imposition of taxes upon tobacco, by democratic principles, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and upon the manufacture of tobacco, which gives employment to our labor, and release from the importation of foreign tobacco, and for mechanical purposes, and by such other means as are necessary.

Every rate of government by the people, when imposed, will tend to check imports, when through imports of such articles as necessary taxation is imposed by its people, we will unnecessary taxation.

The republican party will be permitted to exist, and to place its principles in the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be such as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

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The republican party will be permitted to exist, and to place its principles in the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be such as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party will continue to do its duty, and the people of the country will continue to do their duty.

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CENTRAL MARKET



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The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. These are made from Electric Bitters. Which may burn your beauty, are caused by impure blood, and can be easily removed. If you are in any case, if you are with child, or if you are in any kind, for He who is with us, we are and whom we represent is the Lord God Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, the Lord Jesus Christ, once dead but now alive forevermore, having the keys of Hades and of death.

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The Ypsilantian.

THE FALL OF JERICHO.

LESSON IV, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 28.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. vi, 1-16—Commentary on Verses 15, 16—Golden Text, Heb. xi, 30—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

When the power of the Lord was seen on behalf of His people, then the hearts of their enemies failed them and there was no spirit left in them (v. 1). Because there is so little of the power of God manifested today on behalf of His people, by reason of their unbelief, therefore the enemies of God are rebellious and despise His people. As soon as the nation had crossed the Jordan and entered the land Joshua was caused to be circumcised all who had been born since they had left Egypt, and then they kept the passover on the fourteenth day of the month; thus with the reproach of Egypt rolled away, and living in obedience to God, they were ready to go up and possess the land, overcoming all obstacles. They had also eaten of the fruit of the land, the manna having ceased, and thus they were strengthened for victory (v. 9-12). Another most interesting and important incident is recorded in the closing verses of the fifth chapter, as a last preparation for their moving forward. Joshua, by Jericho, sees a man over against him with a drawn sword in his hand, and approaches him with the question: "Art thou for us or for our adversaries?" The reply is: "As captain of the host of the Lord am I now come." Will Joshua submit to be ruled over and dictated to by another, or will he assert his dignity and reply that he himself is captain of this host? Blessed was the man, the Lord, he falls on his knee and worshipped him, saying, in mock adoration and obedience: "I, Jericho, was straitly shut up." As if to say, "I am a poor creature here, trying to scale these walls, for we are too strong for you. But there was one house in the city from whose window hung a scurvy thread and in which was gathered a company of those who feared and trusted in the God of Israel. Blessed household of faith and precious sure token of the scurvy line. (See ii, 18-21; vi, 22-25.) This present evil world is as certainly doomed to judgment as was the city of Jericho, and although it may slink itself up in its fancied self security, the time draws near when it shall be said "come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers and shut thy doors about thee; hide thyself as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast; for, behold, the Lord cometh out of His place, to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity." (Isa. xxvi, 20, 21.) In the days of Noah the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished, but this present world is reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men. (II Pet. iii, 6, 7.) In the days of Noah they were self indulgent, absorbed in business, and comfortably settled in a doomed world, all indifferent to the righteousness required or the judgments threatened. So also was it in Sodom in the days of Lot, and just so was it in Jericho.

"See, I have given into thine hand Jericho." Thus said the captain of the Lord's host to Joshua, and this captain was none other than the Lord Himself, the same who said to the Father concerning His followers: "The glory which Thou gavest Me I have given them." (John xvi, 23; and who says to us: "All things are yours; ye are my witnesses; go ye, therefore; to whom I will you." We have only to manifestly receive, gladly enjoy, and hasten to possess fully the land of our inheritance, that we may glorify God and honor His name. We have no right to see or fear difficulties of any kind, for He who is with us, we are and whom we represent is the Lord God Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, the Lord Jesus Christ, once dead but now alive forevermore, having the keys of Hades and of death.

As believers in Christ we do not enjoy the riches of His Grace while we wait for the riches of His Glory, what can it be on our part but pure unbelief? And are we not thereby false witnesses, and guilty of great ingratitude?

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Work promptly done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Cor. Cross and Ballard Streets.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. D. Stearns.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crear, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malariæ exposure, and am now well in condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffit, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, St. Woodstock, Vt.: "After a week's sickness, starting from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Electric Bitter.

With lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffit, Killingly, Conn.

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Cattle are so cheap in Nevada that the present season will prove a very unprofitable one for stock raisers. Beef is selling at 5 to 5½ cents a pound, with few buyers.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* says that he heard some concert playing from a phonograph which had been repeated more than a thousand times, and all the notes were as clear and distinct as ever.

Paris *Industrie*, without question the most elegant illustrated paper in the world, is to be published in an English edition, and the International News Company, of New York, has the exclusive agency for the United States.

An absent-minded Albany clergyman having forgotten his appointment to attend a funeral, a neighboring cooper, who is gifted with the power of prayer, was called in and performed the function of the minister.

The Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools now numbers 1,220 establishments, scattered throughout the world. There are 11,712 brothers, and 1,070 schools, with 307,387 pupils, besides many colleges and boarding schools.

The doors of St. Paul's Cathedral are kept closed during the week on account of the mischief and indecorum which would take place if they were opened. It is said that even with a restricted right of entrance the cathedral is constantly polluted.

The County Court House at Pittsburgh, Pa., cost nearly \$3,000,000. The tower rises to a height of 420 feet. It has a bridge over which the prisoners pass between the court-room and the jail, which is modeled after the famous "Bridge of Sighs" in Venice.

The oldest woman's club in the United States is the Woman's Physiological Institute of Boston. Forty-one years ago it was organized with the purpose of promoting the more perfect health of woman. There is one surviving charter member, a Mrs. Hobbs, and she is eighty years old.

An old writer says: "A long chin declarer a man to be peaceable, yet a babbler. They that have little chins are much to be avoided and taken heed of, for they are full of impurity and wickedness, and are spies like unto serpents. If the end of the chin be round, it is the sign of nice manners; but the chin of a real man is square."

It is said of Samuel J. Randall that there is hardly another man in public life who is so poor. The plain brick house in Washington is owned by Mrs. Randall. The Randall estate does

own a large tract of Southern iron and coal lands which he hopes some day will be worth something to his children. The lands are not developed. When they are they may be worth millions.

Miss Lois M. Royce, the little school-teaching heroine of the Western blizzards, has received the pair of artificial feet to provide which teachers and others in Boston contributed the means, and they have already proved wonderfully efficient. She writes: "They fit so admirably, and I walk very well with them. I walked to the carriage this afternoon just by taking hold of my father's arm."

German journalism has just entered on its third century. In 1688 Christian Thomasius who thought that the exclusive use of Latin was an impediment to learning, and who wanted to see Germany free from the influence of scholastic pedantry, established at Leipsic a monthly periodical in the German language, in which he showed great skill in dealing with the questions which interested him. Thomasius' monthly lived two years, and was the first journal or periodical printed in the German language.

Philadelphia has a new religious sect whose title is fearfully and wonderfully constructed. It is "The Ecclesia of Israel; the Cypry or Worshipping Congregation of Our Father's Kingdom on Earth."

They have revised the opening sentences of the Lord's Prayer so that they read: "Our father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy hand of power our souls do fear; thine ear of love our prayers do hear; thy voice of light illuminates our feet; unto thy house our steps we bend, eternity with thee to spend; thy kingdom has come; now let thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

John A. Robinson, of Norwichtown, Conn., had a horror of being buried alive, and so he left directions as to the manner of his burial after he should have seemed to have died. His body was to be kept three days before being placed in the vault so close that a person could readily get out. A hammer was to be placed near his right hand, and a lamp was to burn in the sepulcher for three days and three nights. Mr. Robinson apparently died not long ago and these directions were faithfully carried out; and as he has not been heard from since he is believed to be undoubtedly dead.

A correspondent writing from the Indian Territory, says that the widow of General Sheridan has Cherokee blood in her veins. According to this writer her father, General Rucker, while stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, married a Miss Coody, whose mother was a daughter of a sister of the Cherokee chief, John Ross, who ruled over the nation for a period of forty years. The establishment of this Cherokee right by blood, which is required of all Cherokee who have served their connection with the nation beyond a year, would entitle Mrs. Sheridan to one eighteen-thousandth undivided share in 14,000,000 acres of land, and a like share in \$3,000,000 of funds held in trust by the United States, on which an annual interest of \$140,000 is paid to the Cherokees.

A farmer near Orlando, Fla., saw in the sand the trail of what he thought was a very big snake. He followed it, and after ten minutes' trailing, came upon the largest serpent he had ever seen. It was engaged in swallowing a rabbit, and the farmer waited and watched the operation. After the rabbit had disappeared he walked forward to get a good shot at the monster, which, according to his story, at once reared up its head as high as a good sized man and began racing back and forth before him, drawing nearer each time, hissing and darling out its tongue." The farmer shot and broke the snake's back, and another shot killed it. It was a "coach-whip" snake, of the boa constrictor family, and measured sixteen feet and two inches in length and was four inches wide across the head.

THE HOME.

In Sixty Seconds—Professional Beggars—Mistaken Identity—Curiosities, etc.

A Fallen Sycamore.

The hyacinth's pure purple bells Had rung the chimes that herald May, The dogwood's snow in wooded dels Was shimmering mid the tender green, And willows hung their verdant screen Above the brook that sang and sang, Till with its rhythmic roundelay The wide air rang.

I strayed along the tuneful stream Where I had roamed glad years ago, And caught a glimpse of darling beam With which I often played, that made A mirror for exchanging the shade: Across my path beside the shade: There lay in cruel overthrew, A Sycamore.

No noisy boughs that toppled down Overthrew by us, but one whose boughs Seemed fair to lift a leafy crown.

Long Summers yet, had not dark fate Laid low its pride and gracious state; Upon its arms no nests were hung; Around its gray and withered boughs No young leaf clung.

Before my feet, a lifeless thing, Supine it lay, to never know Again the ecstasy of spring.

Laid upward through each thrilling vein, Then to my eyes an ailen pain, Unshaded by time brought burning tears.

That dumb dead tree made fresh that woe of buried years.

—Clinton Scudder in the *Travelers' Record*.

All Done in Sixty Seconds.

"Well, well, don't fret; I'll be there in a minute."

But, my friend, a minute means a good deal, notwithstanding you affect to hold it of no consequence. Did you ever stop to think what may happen in a minute? No. Well, while you are musing a minute for yourself and one for me, before you get ready to sit down to the business we have in hand, I will amuse you by telling some things that will happen meantime.

In a minute we shall be whirled around on the outside of the earth by its diurnal motion a distance of thirteen miles. At the same time, in its grand journey around the sun, 1,093 miles, Pretty quick traveling, you say? Why that is a new word, and it is used with the rate of travel of that ray of light which just now reflected from that mirror made you wink. A minute ago that ray was 11,160 miles away.

In a minute, over all the world, about eighty new-born infants have each raised a wail of protest at the fates for thrusting existence upon them, while as many more human beings, weary with the struggle of life, have opened their lips to utter their last sigh.

In a minute the lowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 990 vibrations, while the highest tone drowns you after making 2,228,000 vibrations.

In a minute an express train goes a mile and a Cleveland street car 32 rods; the fastest trotting horse 14 7-13 rods, and an average pedestrian of the genus homo has got over 16 rods.

In each minute in the United States, night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of beer have to go down 12,096 throats, and 4,830 bushels of grain have to come in.

If there were a box kept at the city-hall in the City of Cleveland into which every minute a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the city debt had to be dropped, the sum so dropped each minute of the whole year would be eighty-seven cents.

How about National finances? Well, sir, in the same way, each minute, night and day, by the official reports for the year 1886, the United States collected \$639 and spent \$461, \$178 more than necessary. The interest on the public debt was just \$96 a minute, or just exactly equal to the amount of silver mined in that time.

Now in the residue of figures I give you will remember that they represent so much for every minute in the year. All the preceding figures should be so considered. And remember, also, that well the time, hereafter, talking about the affairs of the country connected with the whole United States.

The telephone is used 595 times, the telegraph 136 times. Of tobacco 925 pounds are raised, and part of it has been used in making 6,673 cigars and some more of it has gone up in 2,922 cigarettes.

But I am afraid that you will forget that we are talking about a minute, sixty seconds of time. No? Well, then, every minute 600 pounds of wool grow in this country, and we have to dig sixty-one tons of anthracite coal and 200 tons of bituminous coal, while of pine we turn out twelve tons and of steel rails three tons.

In this minute you have kept me waiting fifteen kegs of nails have been made, twelve bales of cotton should have come from the fields and thirty-six bushels of grain gone into 149 gallons of spirits, while \$63 in gold should have been dug out of the earth. In the same time the United States Mint turned out gold and silver coin to the value of \$121, and forty acres of the public domain have been sold or given away.—*Cleveland Press*.

Cases of Mistaken Identity.

A friend of the Listener's tells him this morning that he fancies the hero of the story related yesterday of a lady's mistaken salutation of a strange man on the street as her husband. His story, however, differs a little from that told yesterday. He was walking along School street when a lady took him suddenly by the arm and exclaimed: "Why, what is the matter with you?" and at the same moment made an effort to escape from the lady's familiar grasp.

Mr. H. G. Marquand of New York is the possessor of the costliest billiard table in the country. The price was \$26,000.

The late Mrs Morgan paid \$250,000 for her necklace. Mrs. Hicks Lord is the owner of a diamond necklace which cost \$25,000.

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In the Lenox library is a perfect copy of the *Mazarion* or *Gutenberg* bible, the first book printed with movable type. It is worth \$25,000 and nothing better has ever been done since. Mr. Brayton Ives of New York has an imperfect copy for which he paid \$15,000.

The famous picture by Messenier, called "1807," was painted for the late Mr. A. T. Stewart. At the sale of his gallery Mr. Henry Hilton bought it for \$6,500, and presented it to the Metropolitan museum, where it now hangs, a like share in \$3,000,000 of funds held in trust by the United States, on which an annual interest of \$140,000 is paid to the Cherokees.

The hero of this incident, by the way, relates an odd mistake of his own, of the same kind. Walking along Tremont street one day, he saw, as he supposed, his sister and his cousin looking in at the window of a picture store, with their heads very close together. Stepping up behind them, he playfully put a hand on each of their heads and gently knocked them together. The two ladies sprang away in astonishment and in very vigorous resistance. As they tured around he saw that they were total strangers. His confusion was so great that he could not say a word; but it must have told the story just the same, for the comicality of the situation at once dawned on the two ladies, and they began to laugh heartily. Under the cover of their laughter the gentleman beat a hasty retreat.—*Boston Transcript*.

Proverbs About Wind.

Cats with their tails up and hair ap-

parently electrified indicate approaching wind.

If swine be restless and grunt loudly there will be much wind.

Pigs can see the wind.

Hunters say that the direction in which the loon flies in the morning will be the direction of the wind next day.

Magpies flying three or four together and uttering harsh cries predict windy weather.

Anvil shaped clouds are very likely to be followed by a gale of wind.

The vernal equinoctial gales are stronger than the autumnal.

If it blows in the day it generally hushes toward evening.

Small white clouds are seen to collect together, their edges appearing rough, expect wind.

A light yellow sky at sunset presages wind.

If the full moon rises red expect wind.

A very red sky in the east at sunset indicates stormy winds.

Heavy, white, rolling clouds in front of a storm denote high wind.

The sharper the blast The sooner 'tis past.

A gale moderating at sunset will increase before midnight, but if it moderates after midnight the weather will improve.

Wind storms usually subside about sunset, but if they do not the storm will probably continue during the following day.

When the glass is low, Look out for a blow, Fast rise after a low (barometer), Precedes a stormy blow.

Always a calm before a storm, No weather is ill If the wind is still.

Every wind has weather.

Wind in the West, weather is best; Wind in the East, neither good for man or beast.

—Boston Journal.

Professional Beggars.

It is pretty well known that a great many apparent cases of distress are fictitious, and at least four-fifths of the street beggars are impostors, but it is to be hoped that very few benevolent people are so highly deceived as the lady who recently investigated the wants of some pensioners on her bounty.

"Where is the blind man?" she asked of a little girl she met at the door of the tenement house.

"He's readin' the paper, mom."

"Ah! where is the deaf man?"

"He's talkin' politics with the dumb man."

"And what has become of the paralytic?"

"He's abed, mom."

"That's strange! He ought to be running a race," said the lady, sarcastically. "He is the only honest beggar in the house. Why is he in bed?"

"Because he's dead."—*Golden Days*.

People's Kitchens.

Berlin has an institution known as the "people's kitchens," which is remarkable in its way. These kitchens were established fifteen years ago by benevolent people, who subscribed the necessary capital. They are now self-supporting concerns that yearly add to their capital and constantly increase in number, and yet in them working men can get a comfortable dinner for a sum varying from 3 to 7 cents, and he can meet his comrades in a comfortable, well-warmed room, and rest and read the paper while he eats his mid-day meal. The number of kitchens is fifteen, and each of them supplies from three hundred to five hundred working men with a daily dinner at 7 cents.

A sixteenth century vellum manuscript, with six paintings by Giulio Clovio, cost the Lenox library \$12,000.

Sir Donald Smith of Montreal has the costliest piano ever made in this country. It cost when landed in Montreal \$27,000.

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STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

—Edward Deputy, a wealthy farmer living at Fairmount, has gone violently insane over politics. He has become a raving maniac.

—Near Macomb while gathering hickory nuts George Laughlin, a farmer, fell from a tree and fractured his skull, death resulting.

—Ryder Camp No. 218, Sons of Veterans, was elected captain, and Walter Stultz first sergeant.

—In consequence of an alarming outbreak of scarlet fever, the public schools of Roseville have been closed. Quarantine has been established.

—At Morris, Jim Kelley, who shot Thomas Reynolds, and who has since claimed to be suffering from delirium tremens while under guard of officers at his home, escaped.

—Miss Lizzie Davidson eloped with A. A. Firkins of Morris, a man she had employed at her school. The couple drove to Monmouth, where they were married, after which they took the train for Moline.

—Muliken, the wife murderer, who escaped from jail at Shawneetown has been recaptured. He had lost his way in the woods about eight miles from the city. He is sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 23.

The Northwestern Gun Club Association of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa held a shooting tournament at Rockford and clay pigeons were shot. A number of prizes were won and good scores were made.

Louis Reynolds, for years engineer at No. 4 shaft, south of Streator, was struck by a swift engine on the Santa Fe while returning from work; his body being literally ground to pieces. He leaves a wife and two children.

—John K. Lane and Maurice Mitchell, Highway Commissioners for Danville, were shipwrecked at Moline, Ill., for charging illegal fees and conspiracy to defraud the township by not letting the bridge contract to the lowest bidder.

—The grand jury returned seventy indictments against Rockford saloonists after ten days session. Every saloon man is indicted. Twenty-three dealers have been retailing liquor without any city license during the last six months.

—At Aurora, Ill., the Co-steel got drunk and were locked in jail. Twice during the night he made attempts to hang himself. Once he was cut down by an officer and the second trial failed because his string was not strong enough to hold him up.

—Another natural gas well has been struck at Sparta. The gusher was found in well No. 3, in St. Peter's sandstone, at a depth of 883 feet. The gas is flowing from a five-inch pipe and is rising to a height of thirty feet. The find caused great interest.

—John Collier, nine years old, is under arrest for horse stealing. He is the youngest brother of the notorious Collier family of Fairmount, who have all served terms in the county jail for petty crimes. The horse was stolen from James Smith, a well-to-do farmer, and sold for \$3 to an Italian living here.

—The eleventh annual convention of the Shiloh M. E. Association was held at the Presbytery School of Shelyville, with a good attendance. Addresses were made by E. A. McCracken, P. P. Laughlin, B. M. Silver, the Rev. J. M. Williams, and Knox P. Taylor of Bloomington.

—Warren Green received a verdict of \$750 against Walter Smith, father of a large family, living near Potomac, for the seduction of his wife. The damages were fixed at a verdict of \$200 in favor of the city of Houghton for sustaining a compound fracture of the leg while walking on a defective sidewalk.

—S. W. Allerton, of Chicago, has just made an offer to the president of the Platte County Agricultural Fair of \$500 for the best 100 acres of land raised in the county in the last year. The offer was made to select two judges. H. D. Peters, the president, immediately replied, accepting the offered premium, and appointed F. E. Bryant, of Bement, and Colonel Thomas Bonduart, of Delano, as the judges.

—At Springfield the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners have decided to locate a stock market in the city of Springfield to prevent the slaying and skinning of animals affected with "lumpy jaw," a disease which is at present unusually prevalent in the state. The appointment will be made on the assurance that the managers of the Stock Yards and the local health officers will cooperate in carrying out the object which the board has in view.

—A Highland meager reports the explosion of a traction engine boiler explosion miles north, resulting in the instant death of one man and four others being seriously wounded. Christ Rafferman, proprietor of the engine and engineer, were instantly killed by flying fragments. Hugh Rice, standing near the engine, was struck in the head and died. J. W. Wakeman, a farmer living near Warsaw, who left home for a day's hunt, did not return, and two days later his body was found in the woods, with his head blown to pieces.

—E. W. Grice, chief train dispatcher for the Air Line at Huntington, was struck by a work-train while he was riding on his three-wheeled car. One foot was cut off and one leg was broken.

—The Telephone in Scotland.

Glasgow has a system of automatic telephone call boxes. There are seventy-six of the boxes scattered about the city, and every subscriber has a key to them. A non-subscriber wanting to use them must first ring up the exchange and ask if the connection he desires can be made. If it can be, he drops the fee, which is either three pennies or six, according to the distance he wants to talk, into a hole in the box. The pennies as they fall break a circuit and ring bell at the central office. When the bell has rung the required number of times, the central office makes the connection.

—William Estith, the Modoc Indian who several years ago gave General Canby warning of the plot to assassinate him, is a guest at White Indian Manual Labor Institute, near Wabash, where Indian children are being educated.

—C. A. Grader is missing. He started a torpedo factory at Jeffersonville a month ago, and had money. His fourteen employees, his brother, Mr. Colwater, and other creditors mourn his absence and that of the funds of the firm.

—My Little Boy.

I must tell you about my little boy six years old. We all know how full of life and activity little boys are at this age, how they will romp and play around the house, how they will sleep and dream, how they will dream how quickly they drop to sleep and all through the night their limbs will be quietly resting ready on the morrow for another romp. Now my little boy would just as well dream in the morning as in the evening, his sleep seemed to be good, and although the night was very long, and turned upon his little bed and often in the night I would hear little pitiful means as if he was in pain.

Many times through the day he would come to me and say that he had "such aching right here" laying his hand on his breast.

My boy was very ill, was visited by his physician and he got him to bed, and when he got him to bed he got him to sleep.

John Lynch, aged 13 years, and employed on the farm of Levi Bortz, three miles north of Warsaw, was kicked to death by a horse he was taking to water. He had wrapped the halter around his body, and when the horse commenced to kick he could not release himself.

—Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.

The Two Lives.

Among the lonely hills they played;

No other bairns they ever knew;

A little lad, a little maid,

Sweet companionship they grew.

They played among the ferns and rocks

A childlike comedy of life—

Kept house and milked the crimson docks

And called each other man and wife.

They went to school; they used to go

With arms about each other laid;

Their flaxen heads, in rain or snow

Were sheltered by a single plaid;

And so—and so it came to pass

They loved each other e'er they knew;

His heart was like a blade o' grass,

And hers was like its dore o' dew.

The years went by; the changeful years

Brought larger life and toil for life;

They parted in the dust with tears—

They called each other man and wife.

They married—she another man,

And he in time another maid;

The story ends as it began—they played!

A Noble Organ-Grinder.

The true American has a warm place in his heart for the old Log Cabin. It's not "English you know," but

from the Log Cabins of America have sprung

men in every respect greater than any

from the grand castles of Europe.

—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is on her way home from Europe.

Tennis is not a game that wanes in popularity. At Harvard there are forty courts on Holmes' field.

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—In Circuit Court, at Adrian, five girls, inmates of the Lunatic Home, Clara Rice, Minnie Dulais, Minnie Conklin, Mary Parry, and Minnie Bagley, pleaded guilty to a charge of arson, having tried to burn Crosswell Cottage, Sept. 30.

Coldwater abandoned its gas well after having spent about \$6,000 in the freak, and it will now see if it can swap out the well in the seams, set the buttons farther back, and put it in the market as a mineral water well where all human life may be headed.

—Mary Haynes, Port Huron, has persistently refused to accept a settlement offered her by the railroad companies, having it been impossible to collect seven assessments. However, in his absence recently, the president of the council signed some, and there is trouble brewing.

—Alex. Conley, a Canadian, who was in the Marquette Poor House, asked for a drink, which the attendant refused to hand him. He then went out doors to get it himself, and subsequently found dead it within his face in the rumble from which he had attempted to hide.

—At Negamee, Henry Trezona died under very suspicious circumstances. His wife had begun suit for a divorce from him a short time ago. Mrs. Trezona claims that her husband killed himself with poison, but her reputation is not the best, and the authorities are investigating.

—The Michigan wheat crop, according to the October crop report of the State Department, averages 15.67 bushels per acre, indicating a total yield of 23,581,504 bushels.

Of other crops, the average yield per acre is:

oats, 35 bushels; corn, 64 bushels of ears, 28 bushels.

—At Mattoon, the Manistee & Northwestern Railway Company had purposed to lay its track in front of the Sorenson house. To this Mrs. Sorenson objected and ordered the men to stop work. When they laughed at her she appealed with a revolver and stopped the work. She was arrested.

—At Grand Rapids, Gustave Werner, a young man employed in Leiter's machine works was killed by a boiler explosion. He lighted the fire in the furnace before the usual hour this morning, and was alone in the building at the time. The structure was damaged to the extent of \$2,000.

—Two of a kind. Tekonsha has two drug stores, two hardware stores, two grocery stores, two boot and shoe stores, two dry-goods stores, two photographic galleries, two hotels, two blacksmiths, two livery stables, two saloons, two barber shops, two barbershops, two saw mills, two drays, two ball clubs, two doctors, two ministers and two cemeteries.

—The University of Michigan has now enrolled 1,649 students. This is the largest number that have ever entered at this time of the year. After this time last year 227 students matriculated. It is about one more enter this year than last year, but the largest number attending any American college. Three hundred and fifty-six freshmen have entered the literary department.

—Something of a ripple was caused at East Saginaw by the arrest of Henry Gamble, a prominent lumberman, on complaint of his wife, who names Miss Catharine Burns as the woman in the case. Miss Burns is the daughter of Henry Bolton. The lumberman is a son of Henry Bolton. The hatching superintendent will attend to the hatching of the fish, and when they are ready to be planted, Mr. Bolton will convey them to Long Lake, their future home.

—Lake shipments of ore from the Lake Superior region for October aggregated 161,584 gross tons, a gain over the shipments for the corresponding week of 185,616 tons.

Shipments from different points for the week were as follows: Marquette, 30,026 tons; Escanaba, 84,228 tons; St. Ignace, 3,039 tons; Ashland, Wis., 16,529 tons; Two Harbors, 1,007 tons; Marquette, 1,033 tons; Menominee, 84,960 tons; Vermilion, 327,439 tons.

—Chris Peterson, a night watchman in Anderson & Foster's saw mill at London, started the machinery in motion to clear out the sawdust conveyor, and was cut in the leg by the saw. He was taken to the hospital and the sawdust was removed.

—The secret of grandmother's remedies is plain to us most of us, but we are not sure of the exacting simplicity.

—The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and balsams, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid away for use.

—Dreadfully he picked up his ears, and eyed me in a peculiar manner that boded no good for my prospects in his store.

—Finally he told me that he had just succeeded in sending a Detroiter to state prison for six months. The hustler from Michigan's metropolis had worked an advertising snap on my mercantile friend, and this is how he did it. Going to the merchant, he represented that he had bought up all the good advertising stands about the city, but had reserved space for one good ad. A contract amounting to about \$300 was made, but when the merchant went around to inspect his outfit he found that he was the only advertiser, and that his cards were nearly all posted in "Chinatown," where they would not be seen once a week by a man who could read English. Well, the enterprising advertising agent went up for six months.

—"In spite of my bad break I secured the job, and worked for a few weeks. You can't imagine how fresh the other clerks were. I impressed them with genuine awe by some chestnut old tricks in selling goods. Thus, when a customer could find nothing quite good enough for him, I would show another article, and then come back to the first piece of goods, raise the price 50 cents or a dollar, and sell it every time. This is an old fake in Michigan, but it is a new one out there. The people are easily gullible. One merchant out there laid in a stock of toy paper windmills, had his card printed on them, and sold them for 15 cents apiece. Michigan merchants would have given them away."

—Mr. Moody has gone to Victoria, B. C., to fulfill a promise given the ministers of his last visit at San Francisco.

—A choice accession in the field of illustrated periodicals is the English edition of Paris Illustration.

—When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

—Victor Hugo and Gen. Grant.

—Now that the actors in the story have all passed away, I think that I may relate here an anecdote of Victor Hugo and Gen. Grant which has not I believe ever been published.

—When the General was in Paris on his way to Marseilles to begin his journey around the world, he testified his desire to call on the great French poet. An effort was made to arrange an interview between them, but Victor Hugo refused to see the illustrious American.

—"I cannot forget," he said, "that while he was President Gen. Grant sent a message of congratulation to the German Emperor for his victories over France." The General quietly gave up all idea of visiting the irascible poet, and proffered an explanation of his action.

—He told me, however, that this complimentary message to the Emperor William on the occasion of that monarch's victories was a mere act of official courtesy, such as one ruler is bound to extend to another on the occurrence of any event such as a marriage, the birth of a prince or princess, in the existence of his fellow potentates. But that message of congratulation from the President of the United States to the Emperor William always weighed heavily on Victor Hugo's soul, and roused him to write a very passionate piece of invective against Gen. Grant in his "Aenne Terrible."

—Ah well, the two great souls doubtless understand each other better now. Now that the mists of passion and prejudice have given place to clearer atmosphere beyond the stars, the poet who so loved freedom and France and the hero who so loved America may meet at last as brothers.

—S. J. Jacobs Oil Co., Baltimore, Md.

—Diamond Vera-Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLE ARISING THEREFROM.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get VERA-CURA for you.

Send 25c in postage and we will send you a sample on receipt of 2c postage.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives relief at once for COLD IN HEAD.

CATARRH.</

MASTERLY DISCUSSION.

[Continued from Third Page.]

dog, patted our dog on the head and said our dog is a nice dog, and our dog let him go. When our dog let him go, he said "I think I catch up with him next fall and finish him."

Our democrat friends talk about the markets of the world. I would like to know where the market of the world is. Do you think that while we pay wages in the United States, at least 100 per cent higher, that we can compete with England in their own country, whose industries have been established 400 years? Do you think you can send the product of our labor to England? If you cannot do it with England, where can you go? Germany has a protective barrier, France the same, Italy the same, Canada the same, Russia has also a prohibitory tariff. Now then, where is your market of the world you hear so much talk about? You might go to the Congo in Africa, and sell your manufactures to the Hottentots and Zulus; you might go to South America with your woolens; they don't wear very much, any way. You open the doors wide for all the manufacturing nations of the world that everreach each other, and what is to become of our splendid home market, doubled, under protection by a trade of 200 millions? This question has been answered by Mr. Eason. He said, "Once there was a dog, he was a very nice dog until someone went up to him and put a few free trade ideas into his head. He was the envy of all other dogs; he trotted along, as happy as the day; he had a shoulder of nice succulent mutton; he came to a bridge, and looked into the water that reflected his mutton, and he thought it was the market of the world. He plunged in after it. A minute later he came out of the water, the wettest, sickest, most miserable dog you ever saw. He had lost all his home market."

No, Mr. Cleveland states in his letter of acceptance, about restraining the foreign emigration. We agree with him there. I have been, and am now a member of the committee who investigate this question. I am not in favor of having anybody come to this country whose coming tends to degrade and drag down American labor, but I cannot go over that whole subject. I can only say this, that if I had the choice of excluding either the laborer himself, or the products of his underpaid labor, I would rather have the laborer come in than his products, because he would be elevated up on a higher plane, and be a consumer of articles that we manufacture; but if you allow the products of his labor to come into this country, you have no advantage of his labor.

I was a member of Congress when it passed the first Chinese restriction act. I made my maiden speech in support of that bill. I did not do it because they are Mongolians. I did it because their presence tends to degrade American labor. They come here in order to amass and scrape; to get just as much money as they can, and go back to the Flower Kingdom. Now I say that class of emigration is very undesirable, and that was the reason I voted to exclude the Chinese, and I said that if my own German countrymen came with the same purpose, I would be the first to exclude them from this country, and by that declaration I stand to day. I have seen enough of that pauper labor. I came to this country, like most of my German countrymen, to better my condition. I came because I had no chance in the old country. I made up my mind to go to America, because I had heard that a man could readily benefit under a protective tariff, and I came here. I came here in the steerage, as most of my countrymen did. I worked for \$7 a month and my board, and when I came here, I received \$30 a month and my board. What do emigrants come to this country for? you Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotchmen, and all other nationalities? Simply for the purpose of bettering ourselves. Before 1860, in the years during the period of 1847 to 1860, I believe very few people emigrated to the United States. A gentleman said to me the other day, "I claim that the prosperity of this country was not due to protection, but to the large emigration." He labors under the same delusion that many others do. He simply confounds the cause with the effect. They heard that it was the easiest thing in the world in this country to find ready employment at good wages, and that is the reason the emigration increased so wonderfully. It would not have entered my head to come if I had not known wages were better. Why is it these

Now you may say there are some people who are selfish enough to say "A protective tariff does not benefit me." There may be some student of medicine who says "I am not protected a bit." The intellect that can say "I am not protected," I pity. Let labor be deprived of his employment, as naturally would follow, if you adopt this mills and labor, and some labor should become sick, although he may be willing to pay you, he can't do it, because he has not got the money. Without employment these cannot be wages, and without wages you cannot buy anything at any price. I am not in favor of cheap prices, because cheap prices make cheap men. I am in favor of high priced men. Whenever there are high priced articles are cheap, but labor is cheapest. I am a tariff reformer but of a different stamp than those so-called tariff reformers. Now the other day, while I was in New York, I was invited to a gentleman's house who had been a democrat. He is a manufacturer of firebricks and refractories for gas-making. He makes gas-plant, as it is called. He has a very extensive establishment and supplies gas-factories all over the country. He told me he is a member of the Consolidated Gas-works of New York. Some time ago, the directors of this company determined to put a new plant in some of their gas-works in the city of New York, and they advertised for bids, and received bids from European and American firms. He tells me although he put in the contract to a firm in Stebbin, Germany, he will land these firebricks on the dock in N. Y.; we will pay the duty, which is 20 per cent ad valorem. Still their bid was 15 per cent lower than the lowest American bid. Now what does that show? It shows that the existing duty of 25 per cent is not sufficient to protect American industry. To place our American industry upon an equal footing with a foreigner, there should be 40 per cent duty. What is this clay? It is clay. When you have produced that article, 90 per cent is labor, and by importing that, you depress American labor. They talk about raw material, but in my opinion the only raw material is the brain of a free trader. In the lexicon of a protectionist there is no such word as raw material. The ore in the bowels of the earth is a raw material. You can buy any quantity for 25 cents a ton. I am willing to sell it at that price myself. I have some on hand. Before you bring it to Cleveland it costs \$6 or \$7 a ton. You get it for 25 cents in the earth, but the labor costs from \$5 to \$6. The free trader calls it raw material. I say there is no raw material, and even if we call it so, the idea of a protective policy is to protect American labor, whether it is in the mines or the workshop. American labor is what we are after. How is it with wool? Now go to the farmer, and he will raise something else with you if you tell him that he raises raw material. It requires men to raise wool. It requires labor to shear the sheep. There is no raw material. It may be raw material before the sheep is born. The trouble is they use so many of those cries and phrases. They fling one of those big words at you, and think they have done it. It isn't my intention to weary you much longer. I

could tell you a great many things that are the objects of a tariff, but I think you know just about as much about it as I do. I want to say, however, that I would leave the Republican party immediately, if the Republican party should declare itself in favor of anything opposed to protective tariff, but would join any party that comes out and says "we are in favor of protective policy." It makes no difference what the name of a party is, it is the principle which that party represents. Whether the occupant of the presidential chair is named Sam Jones, or whatever his party is, you want him to be in sympathy with your ideas on the tariff. If a man is not in conformity with my ideas on that point I do not want him, whether he is a republican or democrat. If Mr. Cleveland were a protectionist, I would not care whether you elect him, or someone else. But Mr. Cleveland is a free trader. If the Mills bill passes, the revenues will be increased. Well, now there's another pretext for cutting down the tariff, because they increase again. Finally, they will have what they want—free trade. The republican decreased the revenues without disturbing our protective system. I am opposed to any such scheme. I am in favor of that policy under which we have prospered, as did no other country before, and challenge the envy and admiration of the world. Bismarck is one of the foremost statesmen of this century. He saw and pointed to the glorious achievements of the protective tariff, and said "it is high time for Germany to save herself from financial disaster, and follow the example set by America with their protective system." And he knows a great deal more than those who study in our schools and Normal colleges. They may not agree with me there. He knew why he recommended it to the German Parliament, and they have a high protective tariff, and the emigration from Germany is less than it was and growing less every year than it was 5 years ago. Now do you think the Germans leave because they want to come to America, just to change their location? Not by a long shot. They come because they know they can better their condition. It's a hard thing to sever the ties that bind you to the land of your nativity. Whenever a man comes to this country, he does it after mature reflection. All who come under a process of mental reflection. Whenever they come to this country it is because they are forced to leave the old country, and that of millions of my fellow-countrymen. I am going to stand by that party that inaugurated that policy that has opened our immense country, that policy that has converted the primeval forests around here into level fields, and made the prairies blossom like the rose. I am in favor of that policy which has made us independent, not only politically, but industrially. I am in favor of that policy that has founded thousands of mills, furnaces and factories, and that policy by which we have been enabled to pay off thousands of millions of our National Debt; you know how it came about—not by the republicans, they did not involve us in that war. The war cost hundreds of millions of dollars. The protective tariff enabled us to pay off that debt with such rapidity. Protection to American industries, American wages for American men, and protection to everything that is American, in preference to protection to some people abroad.

That Baker Bill.

(Ann Arbor Courier.)

The Argus has been howling itself for two weeks about Mr. Allen's record on the Baker conspiracy bill which was passed by the legislature of 1877, and misrepresenting Mr. Allen's record on that.

In the first place what is the Baker Conspiracy Bill?" It is a law concocted by Frederick A. Baker and Edwin F. Conely, two democratic lawyers of Detroit who were members of the house of representatives for Wayne county in 1877. So the bill originated with the democrats. Both of these democratic legislators were railroad attorneys and did their level best to push the law through as they first prepared it, making an employee upon any railroad who left his work and struck for higher wages, subject to prosecution.

The proposed bill was opposed by Mr. Allen and Mr. Sawyer of this county who were then representatives in the legisla-

ture. The assertion of the Argus that Mr. Allen made a speech in favor of the bill is not true. He spoke only in support of his amendment. It looks reasonable that a man would make a speech in favor of a bill he was constantly fighting to amend, if indeed he did it.

It is truly astonishing that a gentleman who is so honorable in the affairs of every day life, as is the editor of the Argus, will resort to such unblushing fiction to score a point against an honorable, upright and good man as ever trod a Washtenaw county street, simply because he is running for office on an opposite political ticket from his own!

Stony Creek.

There will be a social and oyster party at Barr's Hall on the evening of Nov. 2, next, under the auspices of the young people of the Thompson Memorial M. E. church. All are invited to attend, and a good time is assured.

The republican rally at Milan last Saturday night was a good gathering, and the speech of Hon. Mr. Fitch was well received. It was unanswerable. Democrats are becoming scarcer. One who has voted that way for sixteen years has had a new revelation and has wheeled into the Harrison ranks. He said to me that the Ann Arbor Argus was what had done it.

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ture. By referring to page 229 of the House Journal of 1877, one of the very first amendments offered to the bill, it will be found was offered by Mr. Allen. The record reads in this way:

Mr. Allen moved to amend the bill by inserting in line 1 of sec. 1, after the word "wilfully" the words "and maliciously."

This was carried by a vote of 76 to 7, (Mr. Norris voting "no.") The definition of "maliciously" in law is criminally; that is, before a man could be convicted under this law, by Mr. Allen's amendment, it would have to be proven that he not only did the thing in a wilful manner, but that he did it with criminal intent.

If a man is proven a criminal he should be convicted, should he not, Mr. Argus? Do you believe that criminals should go unpunished?

It was this very amendment of Mr. Allen that cleared Thos. B. Barry who was arraigned under that law. They could not prove him guilty of doing a "malicious" or "criminal" act. But if a man should place obstructions upon a railroad track in front of a train on which the editor of the Argus was riding, with the intent of destroying the train and killing the people thereon, even the Argus man himself would want to see him punished therefor, would he not? And Mr. Allen, by that amendment, changed the law so that the mere act of an employee in striking could not be punished, but a criminal act must be proven.

The statement of the Argus that lawyers hired by Mr. Burt, cleared Mr. Barry, is not true. The only help Mr. Barry had outside of himself was from the Knights of Labor who stood by him, when Mr. Burt's friends and associates at Saginaw were determined to imprison him, and would have done so had it not been for this little amendment of Mr. Allen's to that Baker Bill.

But even then Mr. Allen did not favor the bill. Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment, and there were others besides who had amendments passed. But Mr. Allen still opposed it, and on page 231 we find him offering still another amendment:

Mr. Allen moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "corporation," wherever it occurs in the three sections of the bill, the words "firm or individual."

This was passed by a vote of 75 to 8. (Mr. Norris voting "no.")

This was another important amendment, for instead of making this an especial law for railroad corporations, it made the law general, applying to all firms and business or private individuals. It was no longer a distinctive railroad law.

Upon the final vote, after these vital amendments had been made, Mr. Allen voted yes, and 66 others voted the same way, while 17 voted no.

Among those voting "yes" we find the name of Hon. John D. Norton, the present democratic candidate for state treasurer, then a democratic representative from Oakland county; we also find out of 21 democrats in the house, 12 of them voting yes, and in the senate 4 out of 8 voting yes.

The assertion of the Argus that Mr. Allen made a speech in favor of the bill is not true. He spoke only in support of his amendment. It looks reasonable that a man would make a speech in favor of a bill he was constantly fighting to amend, if indeed he did it.

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